

an observant, and it was just as well that he combined these qualities for they were badly needed later. He saw no quickly and so clearly that he didn't fool around trying to interest his immediate superiors in a graft hunt. He knew mighty well that the first move in that direction meant dismissal and he wasn't under the civil service.

WENT TO SEE LOEB.

Then Parr thought of Loeb, whom he had known in Albany. He sent to Washington and saw Loeb in the winter of 1904, and after telling what he knew and how much more he suspected, asked to be made a special employee of the Treasury Department so that he could go ahead with his work and be safe in his job. Parr says that Loeb talked the matter over with the President and then told Parr to go to see Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong.

Parr did, or rather he tried to. He says that when his mission became known Armstrong's private secretary, Vandoren, called on him and tried to pump him. Parr refused to tell his story to anybody but Armstrong, and came back to New York without getting the appointment.

In February, 1905, Armstrong retired, and James B. Reynolds was appointed in his place. It wasn't long after this that Parr was made a special employee.

He was ordered to Boston, but he understood that he was to be there only a month and would then return to New York to begin his investigations of the sugar trust. Instead he was sent to the Maine district, with headquarters at Portland.

Parr complained to Loeb that Maine wasn't the best place to hunt for sugar frauds. Loeb, he says, saw Assistant Secretary Reynolds, who happened at this time to be in charge of the Department, and after a conference it was decided that Parr's "health would be better" if he stayed in Maine until winter. Parr stayed, and his instinct for investigation led him to discover a woolen fraud by which the Government had been beaten out of something like \$500,000 in duties.

It took Parr a year and a half to clear up this matter and he finally got back to New York on March 1, 1907.

He went to work at once on his investigation of the frauds, reporting at intervals to Treasury Agent C. E. Cross, who was in charge here at that time. Cross, according to Parr, was one of the very few men that he found in the Government service upon whom he could rely. He says that Cross had no interest in the frauds and admonished him to be very careful as the enemy was on the watch and even a slight mistake would be fatal to the case.

It was at this time that Parr had forced upon him, he says, an assistant in his investigating work, a Treasury agent who had done much secret service work. It didn't take Parr long, he says, to discover that this man was crooked and that he was working in the interests of the sugar people. Parr applied to the Treasury Department for the removal of this man but was met with a refusal. Again Parr took his troubles to Loeb, and he said last night that the understanding that it was by the President's order that this agent was taken out of the Department. The agent was not discharged, however, but had thirty days in which to resign.

No sooner had Parr got rid of one spy than he found himself encumbered again. This man had been in the employ of the sugar company six or seven years before. He had in his possession considerable evidence of false weighing and tampering with the scales on the docks. But the schemes which he revealed to Parr had been out of use for four years. For instance, one of the earlier and clumsier methods of short weighing had been to have a hole cut in the scales case so that the weight could tamper with the mechanism with the foot. This system was long discontinued when Parr got to work and the holes had all been boarded up. Parr more than suspected that this useless information was put in his way to mislead him.

WHY SUGARING WAS NECESSARY.

It was at this time that Parr discovered the correct steel device used on seventeen of the scales on the Williamsburg docks of the Havemeyer refinery which was at that time the latest invention for short weighing. It was the evidence gathered at this time that the thief who jimmied open Parr's desk in the Customs House was seeking. By this time affairs had moved along so that the suit against the American Sugar Refining Company had been set down for a hearing early in December, 1908. Apparently whoever was being tipped off to the information that Parr had gathered decided that it would be well to get hold of the papers as early as possible, for it was early in January, 1908, that Parr came down to his office in the Customs House to find that his desk had been broken into and that his diary and many papers relating to his investigation had been taken.

It was at this time too that Parr, who was then living at 58 Wellington Court, Brooklyn, found, he says, that he was being shadowed constantly. He was aware, he says, that men watched him at work on the docks, followed him to his home or to any place of amusement that he might go to. If the shades of his house were not drawn men peeked in through the windows. The telephone rang at all hours and strangers inquired if he was in. Parr says that his wife and children were greatly worried by these constant intrusions, so that he finally protested to United States District Attorney Youngs, who had charge of the Brooklyn district.

The District Attorney rather smiled at Parr, and as he found that the persecutions, as he calls them, did not cease he determined if necessary to take the matter into his own hands. Before doing so, however, he went back to Mr. Youngs and told him that if something wasn't done he would buy a revolver and "high the heels off the next man he found following him."

Parr says that Youngs asked to have some of the men shown to him and that he took Youngs to a window and pointed out into the street where two men were walking up and down waiting for him. Warrants were obtained at once and the two men were arrested. Parr says that they admitted that they were the employees of a well known detective agency and that they had been employed by the sugar company to follow Parr and report on his movements.

The superintendent of the agency, Parr says, also admitted that his force was being employed in this work. In some way Parr got hold of copies of a few of the reports that these men had been making on his movements. Some of the reports, he says, were entirely false. In them he was represented as visiting disorderly houses and going into many places he had never been to. The matter was taken before United States Judge Chatfield, but on some technicality the men were dismissed, and Parr says that he has never been able to make the

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agency give up the reports which were made by the men shadowing him.

Parr says that the detective agency promised in court to call off its men. They didn't keep their word, but sent detectives to Albany. Parr's birthplace, to investigate his early life. This investigation, Parr has heard, was finished recently and so far as he knows now he is being let along so far as detectives are concerned.

Meanwhile, Parr says, he had been meeting with opposition in the quarter where he least expected it. He says that during 1908 he was continually urging the Treasury Department to bring civil proceedings against the sugar trust. He was unable to get any news of the matter and when the warm weather came on he wrote again to the Treasury Department asking them to find out if the Department of Justice contemplated taking any immediate action.

NEW MAN PUT ON THE JOB.

"I needed a vacation," he said in telling the story, "but I didn't want to go away if there was going to be anything doing. I explained this in my letter, and in reply got word from Assistant Secretary Reynolds that there was no reason why I should not take a vacation. I started away, but came back on account of a death in my family and found that in my short absence an examiner from the Georgetown custom house named Bates had been appointed to take charge of the investigation which I had been conducting and of which he knew nothing whatever. This was about the 1st of August. The way that Bates discovered that this man had been put in my place was this: I had among my papers schedules showing the discrepancy in weights. There were three copies of these schedules. The United States District Attorney in Brooklyn had one, Collector Fowler had another and the third was in my desk.

"When I went to look for this paper Special Deputy Stuart said I wasn't to have it. He said he had orders from very high up that no papers relating to the sugar trust should be given to anybody. Then I learned that there was another man in my place. Stuart wouldn't even tell me who the man was, but I found out that the man was Bates.

"I started for Washington, and Collector Fowler, who learned of Bates's presence when the latter applied for six clerks to prepare the very matters that I had already fixed up, followed me and brought Stewart with him. We saw Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge and I was put back on the job. "Coolidge, however, seemed to hesitate about acting and I put the matter to him squarely. I said if I had been superseded because I hadn't done enough work, all right, I said: 'I'll show my hand now, but I have never been able to find anybody to show it to. If I have done too much, why that's another matter.' Secretary Coolidge said he was quite sure that my activity had not been the cause of another man's being placed on my work."

ORDERED TO GO TO CUBA.

In December, 1908, Parr suddenly got orders, which he says came direct from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds, to go to Cuba. He says that he was warned that his health would be in danger if he went there. He refused to go and sent to his superior a doctor's certificate showing that his health would be endangered. He was promptly ordered to San Francisco with orders to observe conditions there, come back by way of New Orleans and not to return before January 25, 1909.

"I thought, this order, to say the least, was made with very poor judgment. There was evidence in New York to be collected, to go to the time and I was thinking on it. The trial was to begin on February 5 and my order, if carried out, would give me almost no time at all to prepare the matters which I knew I would be called upon to present. I took French leave, cut out New Orleans and got back here on January 17, stopping off at Washington to report to Mr. Reynolds.

"Mr. Reynolds wanted to know why I was back so soon. I replied that I was needed. He wanted to know if I didn't have orders to stay. I said yes, but I came back."

When Mr. Parr was asked if he might not have been disciplined for not obeying orders he replied: "Yes, Reynolds could have recommended my removal, but he didn't." "When Parr got back to New York he says that the strongest efforts were made to get him to go abroad before the date set for the trial. He says that a good many tentative offers were made and that he was waiting for a chance to get one of the bribers with the goods, when to his great surprise a final order came from a close friend of his closest friends, whom he could not very well accuse of attempting to bribe him.

"This man," he said, "showed me how easy it would be to get a doctor's certificate ordering me abroad for treatment and said that I would have \$100,000 upon which to support myself while abroad until the matter could be fixed up." "After this the investigation was put in the hands of Mr. Stimson, who called upon Parr for the evidence in his possession. Parr says that when Mr. Stimson's assistant came to him for more evidence he said that he wouldn't go on with his work unless told to do so by the Treasury Department directly. Parr says that he did this to get the Department on record in the matter. His orders to go ahead came almost at once.

Parr said last night in answer to a question that he was uncovering new evidence against the sugar trust every day and that all his old evidence is in the hands of Mr. Stimson, and that a great deal of it has been presented before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Parr would not go into details regarding this evidence, but it was learned from a trustworthy source that his investigations have led to officers very high up.

Magistrate Connolly Ill.

City Magistrate Maurice Connolly of Queens Borough is laid up at his home in Linden Avenue, Corona. The doctors at first feared that he would have pneumonia but it turns out to be a bad case of grip. He is confined to his bed.

AFTER MEN BEHIND FRAUDS

SECRETARY MACVEAGH THINKS BIG MEN WILL BE CAUGHT.

Says That Nothing Will Be Left Undone to Catch Sugar Trust Thieves—Wickensham Also Active—Congress Inquiry Now Regarded as Certain to Come.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—On every hand in the Government service there is evidence that the officials of the Administration have been aroused over THE SUN's revelations in connection with the frauds of the sugar trust. High officials acknowledge that they are reading the revelations carefully and are astonished over what has been shown.

Some of the Government officials were aware of the character of evidence that might be produced against the sugar trust, but they are few, and the amazing story contains much that is new to the great majority of Administration officers.

While the Treasury Department still maintains its attitude of sustaining William Loeb, Jr., Collector of Customs at New York, in retaining in the Government service confessed thieves under a promise of immunity in consideration of giving evidence to convict importers of cheating the customs revenue, it is apparent that THE SUN's disclosures have emphasized in the minds of the Administration powers that be the necessity for a thorough overhauling of the New York Custom House, as well as a general inquiry into the customs affairs of every port of consequence in the United States.

According to Treasury officials there are to be no favors shown in the effort to cut away from the customs service the cancerous growth that has existed so long. At the same time, however, these officials are careful not to say anything that might tend to implicate their predecessors, although as one of them expressed it, the Treasury Department does not hold a brief for those who administered any of the Department's business in the past.

After a long conference to-day between Attorney-General Wickensham, who is charged with the prosecution of the sugar trust and the customs grafters, and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, whose Department is more directly interested, Mr. Wickensham said that as soon as possible he would move to advance to an early hearing by the United States Supreme Court the appeal taken by the Government from the decision of Judge Holt of the United States Court in New York that the statute of limitations applied in certain of the cases involving the prosecution of the sugar trust.

Mr. Wickensham added that while he was anxious to expedite the hearing he did not see how it possibly could come before the Supreme Court for argument before the middle of January. It was explained that the Department's attitude had not changed in its opposition to Judge Holt's decision, which, in part, involved Kissel and Harned, two of the defendants who were indicted jointly with the American Sugar Refining Company and its directors. The Department's position, it was explained, was made in the following statement prepared recently by the Attorney-General:

Judge Holt expresses his concurrence with those cases which hold that the statute of limitations begins to run after the first overt act and is not stopped by subsequent overt acts in pursuance of the same conspiracy; that is, that the offense is complete and the statute of limitations begins to run the moment the conspirators are agreed in their design.

The Department of Justice on the other hand has always entertained the view that a contract in restraint of trade is not the same thing as a conspiracy in restraint of trade and that where the law enacts that every person who engages in such a conspiracy is liable, it means that as long as the conspirators are continuing in a course of conduct which restrains interstate trade or commerce they are violating the act, and where the restraint of trade may be terminated by their voluntary act and not otherwise, the statute of limitations does not begin to run in their favor until they perform the act which terminates the restraint and allows the current of commerce to flow again.

After the long conference between Secretary MacVeagh and Attorney-General Wickensham at the Department of Justice to-day Mr. MacVeagh admitted that one of the things under discussion was the customs frauds in New York and the prosecution of the sugar trust.

"Our Departments," he said, "have a community of interest in the matter. We thought it well to talk over the case together."

Mr. MacVeagh went on to say that there was no announcement to be made at this time in regard to developments or further procedure on the part of the Government in attempting to punish those guilty of the racketeering that has been going on. Developments up to date, he said, were entirely satisfactory, especially in the prospect that those who exercised the higher influence in the conduct of the frauds were finally to be apprehended.

"What we desire," he remarked, "is to go to the fountain head of the evil, and it begins to look as if we were reaching it."

Mr. MacVeagh showed satisfaction over the indictment of Henderson.

Attorney-General Wickensham was a busy man all day. He had conferences with officers of his Department and others which kept him rushed nearly all the time. While a good part of his day was spent in going over the recommendations which will be submitted to President Taft for the amendment of the anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law, Mr. Wickensham found time to discuss matters pertaining to the prosecution of the sugar trust.

One of the things determined by the Attorney-General was that the presence of Special Counsel Stimson, the Government's sugar trust prosecutor, was not necessary at this time. It was intended to have Mr. Stimson come to Washington for a conference at which a plan of procedure would be mapped out. For some reason not explained it is regarded as unnecessary to hold such a conference now with Mr. Stimson as one of the conferees.

That there will be a Congressional investigation of the activities of the sugar trust seems to be a foregone conclusion. THE SUN's revelations have made it almost absolutely necessary for Congress to take action. That there will be plenty of resolutions introduced in both houses goes without saying, and in view of what has been developed the leaders cannot ignore them.

Besides the fact that one of the indicted sugar trust officials is the father of Representative Herbert Parsons, a leader in the effort to end Speaker Cannon and the House organization, will not make the organization inclined to be lenient in anything that may involve Mr. Parsons's connection. An investigation such as Congress is almost certain to institute will

necessarily include an effort to find out why no attention was paid to the damaging array of evidence presented to Mr. Bonaparte, President Roosevelt's Attorney-General, by Receiver Earle of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Earle's evidence tended to show that the sugar trust was a combination in restraint of trade. He endeavored to have the Department of Justice take up the matter, which was presented also to President Roosevelt, but received no encouragement whatever and failed utterly in his object.

Secretary MacVeagh is authority for the statement that no favors will be shown in the prosecution of those connected with the frauds with which the sugar trust is charged.

"The Treasury Department," he said, "will not countenance fraud, and wherever it has gained a foothold it must and will be stamped out. Those that have been discovered in New York involving the so-called sugar trust are no different from other impositions upon the Government, and the inquiry now under way with regard to them will be prosecuted until the guilty are punished, if the evidence can be obtained upon which to convict them."

Collector Loeb was entirely within the facts when he said last night at the dinner given in his honor at the Republican Club in New York by George W. Wamaker, Appraiser of the Port, that the Federal Administration in Washington was standing by him in the course he has pursued in dealing with the customs frauds.

"The public may be assured," said the Secretary of the Treasury, "that in the work he thus far has done Collector Loeb has the official approval of the Department. The law must be observed, crime punished, and the customs service put on a basis where it is above suspicion. That is the object toward which the efforts of the officials, both of this office and the Department of Justice, are being directed. Much of the adverse criticism that is heard is based upon inadequate information or is the result of misdirected zeal, but in the end the service will be improved. Honest citizens and importers then will be benefited and it will be impossible for dishonest men to continue the practices that are now under investigation. Beyond this general statement I do not care to discuss the subject, as it is now being dealt with by officers whose duty it is to reorganize the service and prosecute the guilty."

Officers of the Treasury Department who do not like the criticism directed at them in connection with the compromise of the Government with the sugar trust are putting out an explanation of the statement made to the trust by some of its legal representatives that the \$250,000 which the trust paid to the Government as a result of the compromise was less than a quarter of the amount which the trust might have been compelled to pay.

These legal representatives of the trust are: John J. Johnson, John B. Stanohfield, James R. Sheffield and Henry B. Clossen, who indicated in a letter to the trust that the Government might have obtained \$2,000,000 from the trust. According to the Treasury officers, this letter was not written until after the compromise had been effected, and they asserted that the purpose in writing it was to reconcile stockholders of the sugar trust to the loss of the money paid out by the Government to the Government, through showing that if the Government had pushed its case the trust might have been obliged to have paid a very much greater sum.

TRY TO LYNCH ENGINE DRIVER.

Passengers Exited After Serious Italian Railway Collision.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Rome, Nov. 13.—An incoming train at the Messina station ran into a standing train to-day. Several cars were smashed and fifty persons were injured, none of them seriously.

The passengers attempted to lynch the engine driver, but were prevented by the police.

POLYGLOT NEWSPAPER MEN.

Editors of Foreign Language Papers Discussed Mr. Cortelyou's Advice.

The first annual dinner of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers was given last night at the Republican Club. Newspapers published in twenty-four languages were represented. Herman Hilder was not there. The guest of honor was ex-Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou, who spoke briefly on the value of the association in promoting journalistic ideals. He said:

"It is incumbent upon you newspaper men not only to seek the truth but to tell the truth. Be builders, not wreckers. Try to do justice, but don't seek to accomplish these ends by advocating laws that the country wants is not a multiplicity of laws but a few pure and effective laws that can be readily enforced. You are makers of moulders of public opinion, and you must lead in sanity and have regard for the people. You speak in all tongues to many peoples and you must guide them aright."

Among the other speakers introduced by Louis H. Hammerling, president of the association, were Robert G. Morris, president of the Republican Club; Chas. McHarg, ex-Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Marcus Braun, customs inspector; ex-State Senator Meyer Nusbaum and editors from various parts of the country.

BANK TELLER ARRESTED.

Relative Says Alleged Shortage Is Due to Faulty Business Methods.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Wann V. Teasdale, a member of a well known St. Louis family, was arrested by the Federal authorities to-day on a warrant charging him with having embezzled about \$6,000 of the funds of the Washington National Bank of this city, where he had been employed for two years as paying teller.

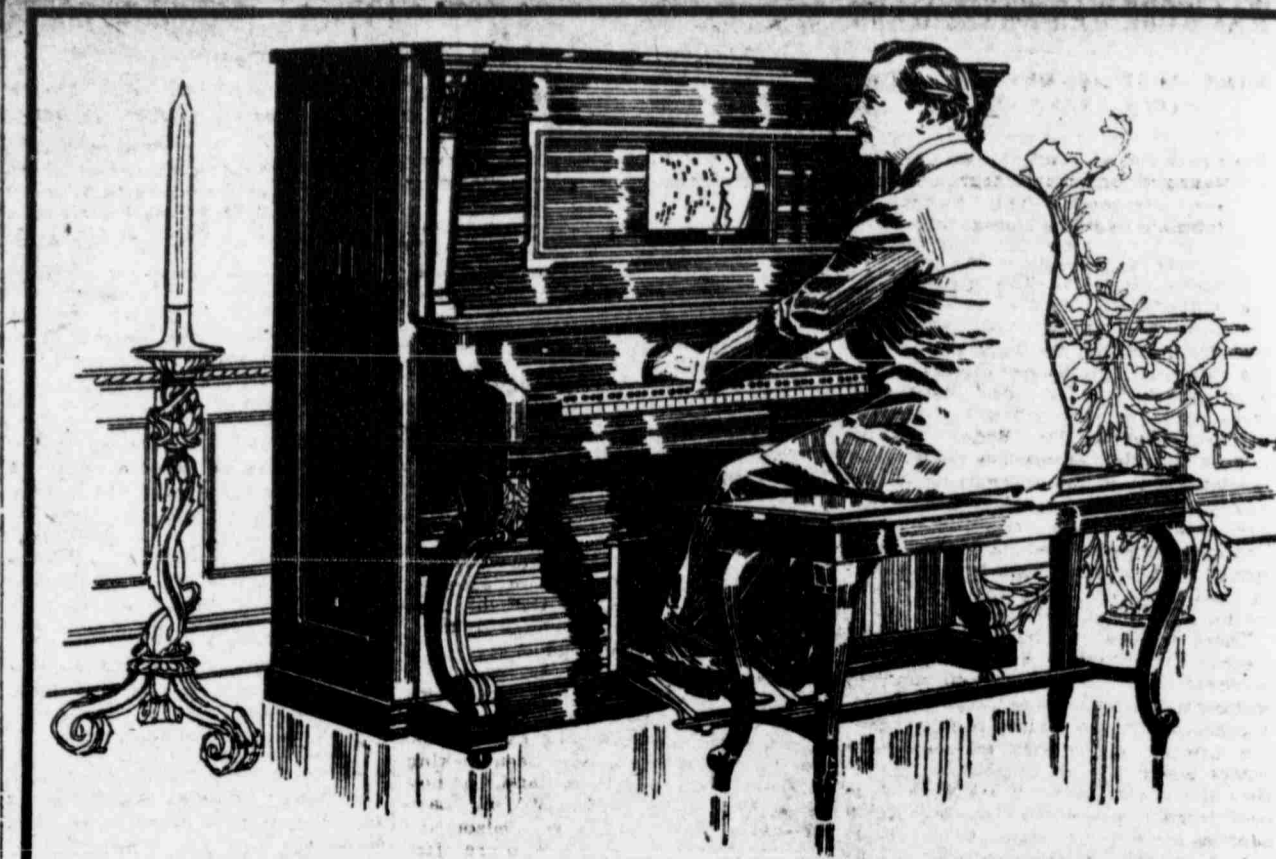
In a statement issued after the arrest City Treasurer L. W. Quick, who is president of the bank, said that the pecuniary losses were discovered on October 21 during a regular investigation conducted by himself and two other directors. Teasdale was kept under surveillance by private detectives from that date until his arrest to-day.

Teasdale refused to make any statement after his arrest and waived a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Stanton. A \$10,000 bond was held to the Grand Jury upon \$10,000 bond. He did not get the bond.

Teasdale is married and has a young child. He is 35 years old.

George W. Teasdale, cousin of the accused teller, said to-night: "I have made every possible investigation since I heard of the shortage and I am convinced the shortage is due to the bank's faulty system of conducting business."

Translator Sent need for Thet Mendel Ralph Sherman, who writes and speaks in seven languages and has been employed by banking houses and insurance companies as a translator, was yesterday sentenced to one year and six months in the penitentiary by Judge Humphrey in Long Island City. Sherman gave his address as Arverne, L. I., where he was arrested in August last for stealing a watch and a few trinkets, valued altogether at about \$25, from Arthur E. Lethbridge, Sherman has pleaded guilty.



Drawn from a photograph of Antonio Scotti (Metropolitan Opera Company) at the Weber Pianola Piano.

Mr. Scotti's Judgment of the Pianola

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Faithfully yours,

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BRYAN TALKS FOR PEACE.

Urges Universal Arbitration Upon Japanese Commercial Commission.

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—The Japanese commercial commission which has been touring the country for the last month spent to-day in Omaha.

The presence of the visitors drew Gov. Shallenberger from Lincoln, who welcomed them to the State and William J. Bryan, who to-night at a banquet given to the Japanese by the Omaha Commercial Club made the speech of welcome.

For the benefit of those Japanese who do not speak English Mr. Bryan's speech had been translated into the Japanese and engraved copies were handed each guest when the speaking began. In part Mr. Bryan said:

"I rejoice in the amicable relations existing between the United States and Japan and I cannot conceive of any exigency that is likely to arise to disturb them."

"While each nation is in duty bound to regard the rights of its own people I am sure that neither nation will require the enactment of legislation that can give just cause of offense to the other."

"In fact, I believe that the world is moving toward peace and toward an era of good will. The tendency to substitute arbitration for armed conflict will make the possibility of war more remote and I would like to see our nation take the lead in urging the doctrine of arbitration."

"I believe that the time has come for our nation to give a pledge of peace by offering to enter into a treaty with any and every other nation providing that every diplomatic difference should be submitted to some impartial tribunal for investigation and report before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities."

"This reserves to each nation the right to act independently after investigation, but an investigation would in almost every case bring about a settlement and thus prevent war."

Mr. Bryan then dwelt on the theory of a philosophy of life that will remove the pride of war, saying that nations are coming to see that no nation can wish ill of another without the ill recurring to the wisher.

RAPIDS LODGE LEADERSHIP.

Massachusetts Editor Points to Danger of a Revolt.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—A warning note that "the awakening in the Republican party in Massachusetts will become a revolt unless recognition is given to the rank and file of voters who make up the party's backbone" is sounded by John H. Cole, former Speaker of the House, in to-day's issue of the *Andover Townsman*.

In a pointed editorial Mr. Cole hands a few laurels to Senator Lodge, but continues his attack of a week ago on "the aggressive interference by certain branches of the Lodge leadership with the rights of those who follow."

By "certain branches of the Lodge leadership" Mr. Cole is understood to mean particularly Augustus Peabody Gardner, the son-in-law Congressman of Senator Lodge, with whom he has been at swords' points since Gardner backed Louis A. Frothingham against Cole for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The Cole editorial says:

"How any one can read into last week's comment or anything else that has appeared in the *Townsman* unfair criticism of the senior Senator of the Commonwealth the writer cannot understand. We yield to no man and to no newspaper in our admiration for the high qualities possessed by Senator Lodge and in the pride we feel over his superior work as a leader in the United States Senate."

It isn't the aggression for leadership that is now on trial in Massachusetts and that came so near to a defeat at the last election so much as it is the aggressive interference by certain branches of this leadership with the rights of those who follow."

Nothing can produce a lack of confidence so easily as undue and improper meddling on the part of the leaders with the rights and prerogatives of the followers."



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MARRIED.

BUIST-BEALMEAR.—On November 8, at Grace Church, New York City, by the Rev. Carl R. Bellard, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Kimberley Bealmeear of 1280 South Riverside Square, Philadelphia, and Henry Rutledge Bealmeear, formerly of Charleston, S. C., now of New York. No cards. At home after December 1, Park Avenue Hotel.

DIED.

LANE.—On November 11, at his residence, 34 8th av., Brooklyn, William, beloved husband of Joanna McCarty Lane. Funeral services will be held in St. Augustine's Church, 8th av. and Sterling place, on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

LOVE.—On Saturday, November 13, at Elizabeth, N. J., Robert Laurits, son of Nicholas A. and Olga I. Love, in the 24th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MCCOSH.—At Princeton, N. J., on November 12, Isabella Guthrie, widow of James McCosh, late president of Princeton University. In the 93d year of her age. Funeral services in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton at half past 2 on Monday, November 15, after the arrival of the train leaving New York at 11:55 A. M.

RATON.—On November 11, 1909, at his residence, Frank Raymond, aged 61 years, beloved husband of Emma M. Raymond and father of Mrs. Charles G. Agard. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services to be held at Calvary M. E. Church, 128th st. and 7th av., Sunday afternoon, November 14, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

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Belgian Explorer Dead.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, Nov. 13.—Baron Dhanis, the noted Belgian explorer, is dead.